VOL. XVI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1876.

NO. 177.

HAYES AND WHEELER

THE SOLDIER AND STATESMAN

WORDS FROM SAGES AND ORATORS

Disappointed Candidates Unite

IN SUPPORTING THE CENTENNIAL TICKET

LETTERS FROM BRISTOW, JEWELL AND CONKLING OVATION TO HON. JAMES C. BLAINE.

TERSE REMARKS OF MAINE'S STATESMAN

Ben Butler's Views on Republicanism Elequent Words of Distinguished Men

The meeting to ratify the recent Republican nominations, for which preparations have been under progress for several days, was held last evening, in front of the City Hall. The event was a grand one, and the immense assemblage at enthusiastic that ever congregated in this city on any occasion. The people of the city generally any occasion. The people of the city generally turned out, and the streets elsewhere seemed deserted. The demonstration consisted of a procession and a meeting at the City Hall. The assembly was so large that it was necessary to have speakers at three points on the City Hall. The State associations, who have been active in getting up the demonstration, composed the greater part of the procession. The line was formed in front of the Le Broit buildings. The Chio Campaign Club was given the right of the dine, in honor of Governor Hayes. The New York Association was next in line, followed by the Wisconsin, Southern Republican, (including

On the march the Marine band played inspiriting airs. Many of the associations bore torches, and the line was a very gally-appearing one. When it reaches

The platform for the byconvers was erected on the south front of the City Hall, and was gorgiously and appropriately decorated with lanterns, streamers and pennants, flars of the different nations and the Stars and Stripes. In front was erected an arch of gas jets, in the arc of which was a star and the words "Hayes and Wheeler," also of jets, which lit up with burners produced a good effect.

The entire front was neatly arranged with flars.

victory in the air."

The grand stand was filled with distinguished persons, including Hon, John A. Logae, Hon, Benjamin F. Butler, Seusators Sherman, Morton and Ogicsity, Secretary Taft and others. When PRESIDENT GRANT

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN

that he appreciated very much the honor of pre-siding on that occasion. They had met to

LIST OF VICE PRESIDENTS.

as follows.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your politic invitation to be present and take part in the exercises of the ratification meeting to-night. I much regret that a previous engagement, which is absolute, will prevent my acceptance. The convention gave us, on Friday last, a taket that all good Republicans must approve—men of ability, integrity and courage, and whose antecedents guarantee us a sound Republican administration. The nomination of these gentlemen means that the affairs of this Government are to continue in able and honest hands. It means a spirited campaign in favor of those great principles of human rights and equal and exact justice to all, which have made the Republican party so successful during the last fit.

Men.
Their names were received with acciamation.
Gen. Logan put thequestion, and it was carried by the voice of the assemblage.
Mr. Bell, of New York, secretary, then read the following series of resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the National Republican Convention, representing the wisdom and patriotism of the nation, has announced to the doubtry that Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, have been relected as the standard-bearers of the Republican party for the Presidential campaign of 1876: therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the representatives of the several States and Territories, here assembled, fully impressed with the importance of the campaign, and alive to the necessity of retaining the administration of the Government in the hands of those who have given proof of their steadfast loyality to the unity and integrity of the Republic, do heartily indorse the nominations made at Cincinnati, and send glad greetings to our brethern everywhere over a ticket whose success means the continued ascendancy of loyality and justice, and the enjoyment by the citizens of every section of the countless blessings which follow in their train.

Resolved, That we recognize in the platform adopted the enunciation of vital principles, essential to the growth and prosperity of the nation, and on the triumph of which depend the asfety of the nation, the peace of the States, and the security and happiness of our citizens, and in this belief was a description of our citizens, and in this belief was a description of our citizens, and in this belief was a description of the institute, and in this belief was a description of the institute, and in this belief was a description of the institute, and in this belief was a description of the institute, and in this belief was a description of the institute, and in this belief was a description of the institute, and in this belief was a description of the institute of the ins THE RESOLUTIONS.

of New Jersey, was introduced, and said that he was happy to congratulate them upon the nominations. The contest was fair, the position high, but in the midst of the contest the convention had turned to Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, who represented more than any other man the aggregated principles of the Republican party. The Republican party would sustain him in this Centennial year.

For hwe times Hayes had passed through the ordeal of a public election, and he was not only unstained but beyond suspicion: true to Republic. For five times Hayes had passed through the ordeal of a public election, and he was not only unstained but beyond suspicion; true to Republicanism, they would make him their Centennial President, and William A. Wheeler was worthy of being on the ticket with him. There's our hand, beat it if you can. Bring forth your Democrats and let them try it. He did not intend to make a partisan speech. On this hun.

peace a government that its rebel allies could not wrest from them in time of war; but are determined, with a vigilance as broad as the continent and as sleephers as justice itself, to put no man on guard whose loyalty, past or present, is open to suspicion, or whose sympathies were not with the Government in its darkest hours of trial.

Resolved, That we owe it to the world as well as to ourselves to give some practical recognition in this Centennial year of our devotion to the spirit of '76, and our gratitude to those patriots who served the nation in the forum and on the held. Therefore, as the best expression of our devotion and gratitude, and the completest vindication of our institutions, we call upon the loyal citizens of the country to elect, by an overwhelming majority, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and his equal in all that makes a man, William A. Wheeler, of New York.

The glee club of the National Veteran Club then sang a song entitled "Stand by the Union Veteran Club

The giec club of the National Veteran Club then song a song entitled "Stand by the Union Flag, My Boys." During the preliminary portion of the meeting there were loud cries of "Hisine," which were only appeased when the Chair announced that Mr. Blaine was unable to attend, and that the meeting would proceed to his bouse after hearing the speakers there. General Logan introduced

SENATOR SHERMAN,
who made a stirring speech, as follows:
Fillow-Citizens: A national convention is a great popular agency, not provided for by the Constitution, but the outgrowth of experience, and does what it was intended the electoral college should do. It is the popular protest against the old mode of designating candidates for President and Vice President by a Congressional cancus. So far as we can judge, it is the best mode by which the people who compose a great party can meet, confer with and decide who among them all should be their standard-bearers for four years. It is always a difficult and delicate task to choose between friends of the same faith and the same hopes, and our national convention at Cincinnati had a peculiarly difficult task. It had to choose between several men of ability and who possessed all the great qualities which in any age or in any country would have marked them for high honors and employments. But this was not their chief task. They had to choose, in the face of a threatened reaction, which if successful would place this broad, free land of ours, with its forty-five millions of people and all its expanding power and resources, under the control and custody of the very men and the same party that twelve years ago struggled together against Abraham Lincoin—some on the battle-neld and some at the polls—to creash and trample out of existence this great Republic of ours. The convention had a difficult task to perform, and duly, with care and deliberation, with some disappointment, with some postponement of honors fairly won and greatly deserved, it has presented us our candidates and offered you the old Republican party proudly records among those of her sons who deserve to be President the mapse of Blaine. Morton, Conkling and Bristow. The manner in which each of them has received the manner in which each of them has received the manner in which each of them has received the manner in which each of them has received the manner in the few party and the same party that the same pr BENATOR SHERMAN,

has been three times elected to that office, and notably last year, when the Republican party was depressed by many defeats. He will come into the Presidential office free from all favoritism and all expectings, with every motive to give us a pure, honest, Republican administra-

Mr. Wheeler, the capdidate for Vice President

s without reproach, and his valuable service in longress gives ample assurance of his niness and ability.

the votes of New York in the convention sides

colone there two citizens in nomination, and it cal sure that the half million Republican voters I that great and patriotic State will warrant di ratify my afearance that they will lift high he banner of Hayes and Wheeler, and do all

The foliowing was also read:

JUNE 19, 1876.

DEAR SIRS: I have to acknowledge the bear of the receipt of your invitation to be present at the meeting to be held in this city to-night, to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler.

It gives me pleasure to express my earnest and hearty approval of the nominations made at Cincinnati, and I shall take early occasion to indorse them in a more public way. I should be very happy to take part in the meeting to-night, but the pressure of the duties devolving upon me in closing up my business here, and getting ready to leave the city, compels me to forego the pleasure.

THE HOM, PREDERICK PRELINGHUYERS.

with him. He is a modest man, but on that ac-count none the less a man of merit. He is a man of simple habits, easy of approach and of popular manners. In character and standing as a private citizen he is without reproach. I put these homely private merits first because they are first in importance, and stamp the acts of the man, whether he be President or citizen. But Governor Hayes is more than all this. He is a well educated man—a graduate of one of our

FIGHTING FOR HUMAN LIBRETY.

He would violate no political propriety in saying that in the late contest his sympathies had gone out to him—the leader of the Senate, the American Senate. To the Democrats, he said, that they were the vain dupes of deceit; they could not win; they had no conception of Government; they could not control a nation of forty millions of people; they might govern a little State, but they should not presume to take the flag of the nation. They had no principles; they were tou united: the women were laughing at them. The great Republican party under the favor of Almighty God in this Centennial year was fore-ordained to victory. That same old party, the great party of liberty, under the favor of Almighty God would hall the coming of another century. All men now are equal.

It was almost a sin, almost a violation of the laws of proprietry, that the Democrats should wish to grasp that flag and start out to meet the incoming century. They ought to be proud to march under it. He was equally interested as they could be in the preservation of the Union. They would find that the party which had preserved the Union would maintain the national honor and the national erecit; they would look to the public interest, this mass of people; they would not forget the poor; they would font forget the poor; they would not forget the poor; they would had fair, and only those who loved their country should be intrusted.

Let the Democratic party behave as they had

hope to bury all the issues and asperities of the war.

The president announced that the Hon. Roscoe tonking was unable to be present, but had sent a fetter, which was read by Mr. Bell as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHANDER.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I am not likely to get to the ratification meeting to night, but I can say in few words all the meeting would care to hear from me. Having served with Gor. Hayes in the House of Representatives years ago, and followed his career since. I know something of him. He has many excellent qualities, and among them the most excellent of all qualities—integrity, I regard him as a pure, conscientious man of spotless name, of good sense, experienced in affairs, and of highly respectable talents and acquirements. He is a pronounced Republican, sound in his riews of the great questions which concern the interests of the country.

With such a nomination every Republican

HE BEABS ALL HIS HONORS NEEKLY.
I think I may say he possesses a magmanimity which is not in danger of demoralization from the influence of office.

I have a friend who holds that all men have meted out to them in this life as much prosperity and as much honor as they can bear, and that if they had more they would become demoralized and foolish. Without intending to inderse this doctrine, I will say that from what I know of Gov. Hayes he can bear the honor of the Presidency, as he has borne other honors, without being specified.

and be satisfied to give religious instruction and enjoy religious wership in the family and in the church, while the State, with sovereign impartiality, shall perform its great duty of making education universal through the best system of public schools the world ever saw.

Looking, then, to the destiny of the Republican party, let our motto be-justice to all; a sound and honest currency for all—"Universal liberty and universal suffrage, secured and made safe by universal education"—well tried doctrines of the Republican party, It stands upon impartial justice in the administration to all parts of the country upon SENIOR OF REPUBLICANISM,

A SURE BEYORN TO GOLD AND SILVER and upon the common-school system in fts in

HON. RENJAMIN F. BUTLER, OF MASSACRUSETTS.

Mr. Butler said it was hardly to be expected that he could add anything to the glorious testi-

dredth anniversary of republican liberty he would that all men were of one mind. They should contemplate what the sacrifices that had been made were worth to them. If any step in fragality and economy were possible that step the Republican party would take, determined that the Constitution shall everywhere be respected, and determined, too, that that

NEW CONSTITUTION, SEW CONSTITUTION, which guaranteed to every one freedom, franchise, citisenship—which was attained at the cost of many lives—shall be everywhere vindicated, and they would remembe the closing words of Patrick Henry, who said "As for me, I am not a Virginian—I am an American!" It was for them to determine how long the Republic shall last. National virtue, the supremacy of the law, political equality were the essentials of its perpetuity. In the name of his beloved State, he gave his adhesion and her adhesion in support of Hayes and Wheeler forever.

The walls of the Democratic party were composed of doors, and every door opened into a closet, in which there was a ghastly skeleton. He exhorted them, as they would consult the interests of the country and their personal and private interests, to give success to this ticket, and place the Republican party in power again. They were putting into operation the immorfal principles of their Government. Their Government was not yet perfect, and it will not be until they bring it nearer to the homes of the people. They would, he did not doubt, at a time not far distant, elect a President directly by the vote of the people. distant, elect a Pressure unready of the people.

Let every man do his duty. Every man has his influence, and let him exert that influence in the right direction and the nation would go en its way rejoicing.

In conclusion he asked them to give three cheers for the Republican party. The cheers were given with enthusiasm.

HON. RICHARD J. OSLESBY,
of Hilmois, was introduced. He said that he supposed that he had been invited there to speak in
some sense of the State of Hilmois. They had already honored their State in selecting his collesgue to preside over their meeting. As his
State had given to the nation two great Presidents, who would say Hilmois had not nobly responded? The heart of every man was filled with
ioy as he pronounced to himself the name, the
immortal name of Ulysses S. Grant!
He would retire from office with the love of his
country. Though the country had conferred upon
him great honor he also responded by conferring
upon the nation imperishable honor. Farewell
to the past. Another ticket was before them
They should look to the future. He knew that
Hayes and Wheeler moved to the front after can
didates of great renown. They were all good
Republicans; all distinguished men. They were
all lovers of their country; lovers of its creed;
lovers of its renown. One of them was before
them but a moment before on his crutches as he
had seen him for the last sixteen years

intrusted.

Let the Democratic party behave as they had done during the last quarter of a century and they could follow the Republican party on to

HE BEARS ALL HIS HONORS MEEKLY.

Giov. Hayes he can bear the honor of the Presidency, as he has borne other honors, without being spoiled.

As to his political principles there can be no doubt. He is a sincere and conscientious Republican. He is for an Administration just toward all parts of the country; for a sound currency without inflation; and for approaching specie payments firmly and in good faith, treading no step-backward. He is for the common school system, and for preserving, improving and expanding it, undivided and unimpaired.

Mr. Wheeler, the nominee for Vice President stands equally well. There is a charm about hicharacter which leaves no doubt of his fitness for any place to which he might be nominated whether it should be the second or the first place in the gift of the American people.

Hayes and Wheeler! Worthy companions for the Centennial campaign. Ohio and New York: New York and Ohio! In whatever order pronounced they sound equally well and when united denote strength and victory.

These nominations have given the country assurance that the Republican banner will be borne in triumph through the conflict to victory.

So much for our candidates. But the Cincinnation convention represented the great and patriotic Republican party—a party which in the course of the past sixteen years, while it has wielded the powers of the national Government, has alled the earth with the glory of the American Union, and has given to the world the most important and brilliant chapter of American history; a party which has kept the public faith, and has ever stood fast by our system of popular education.

The platform adopted at Cincinnati is but an infect free and equal before the law; which has kept the public faith, and has ever stood fast by our system of popular education.

The platform adopted at Cincinnati is but an infect free and equal before the law; which has kept the public faith, and has ever stood fast by our system of popular education.

tegrity.
Gentlemen, popular education is the hope of the Republic. Ignorance is its chief enemy, the parent of crime and the destroyer of the ballot. To remove ignorance and replace it with intelligence is an imperative duty of the State; and the divinely-appointed means to that end is the common-school system, supported by uniform taxation.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACEMENT

PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

DISTRICT DELEGATORY POWERS

SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT presented a memorial from citizens of both parties in California, asking the prohibition of Chinese immigration. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims,

reported adversely House bill for the relief of

Albert Grant, and it was indefinitely postponed Mr. COCKRELL, from the same committee reported favorably bills for the relief of Elishs

Also, a bill for the relief of Thos. M. Graham, of Paducah, Ey.
Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on

Patents, reported adversely the following bills, and they were indiffinitely postponed:

Bill for the relief of Wm. Wheeler Hubbell.

Bill for the relief of John R. Harrington.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill prescribing

VALUE BETWEEN GOLD AND SILVES, and to adopt measures to remove the embarrass-ments therefrom. Referred to Finance Com-

ments therefrom. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. WADLEIGH submitted a resolution instructing the District Commissioners to furnish a list of persons serving on the police force of the District, how many of taem served in the army or navy, and whether the provisions of the act of March 3, 1867, have been complied with, and if not, why not. Adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported, with ameniments, bill for the relief of Jos. W. Parriot.

Also, adversely bill for the relief of Joseph J. High, and it was rejected.

Also, adversely bill for the rener of Joseph J. High, and it was rejected.

On motion of Mr. WEST, a committee of conference was appointed on the Post Office appropriation bill, consisting of Messrs. West, Hamilia and Davis.

Legislative and executive business was then suspended, and proceedings in impeachment were resumed.

proceedings.

The CHAIR said the question was on the motion to postpone to November next.

Mr. Manager Loud stated that the managers had referred the matter to the House of Representatives, and the House had taken no action, and the managers now left the matter to

THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT.

Rice and Jas. Kinney.

MONDAY, June 19, 1876.

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATION

MON. O. P. MORTON, OF INDIANAMr. Morton, speaking of the andidates, said
that they were men of unimpeachable character,
pure men, men who had never falled in the positions in which they were placed. They would
never have occasion to blush at anything which
they would do. The people of the United States
constituted one people. While the governments
of the States had their rights guaranteed to them
by the Constitution, yet over all and superior to
all was the nation. The vital point of this platform on which their candidates were placed was
that which he had been advocating for years—
that there should be

that there should be

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

They asked of the South that every man should be received and treated according to his merit as a man. Let him not be persecuted because he is a Republican, or because his skin is dark, or because he came from the North or fought on the Union side during the war. When they treated all alike, they could say to the South the struggle is at an end. The Democratic party will soon be in the neld with their candidates. He asked them to consider the extreme poverty of Democratic principles. They had no scheme of government; they were in a state of complete bankruptcy. They were agreed upon nothing, except it was to get into office. They would turn Union soldiers out and put Confederate soldiers in, and that they called reform.

The walls of the Democratic party were composed of doors, and every door opened into a better the which there was a sheatly skeleting states.

Mr. Manager LORD said the managers had not fully discursed this question among themselves, and were not now unanimous on it; but he thought there would be no difficulty in their reaching a harmonious conclusion. He had no doubt of the power of the Senate to sit as a court of impeachment during the recess. He based this on the action of both Houses in consenting to the appearance of the managers before the court of impeachment without the presence of the House being required. He also alluded to the fact that in New York the impeachment case of Barnard had been tried after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the House of Lords had also tried impeachment cases after the adjournment of Parliament. PIGHTING FOR HUMAN LIBERTY. On motion of Senator SHERMAN the galleries On motion of Senator SHERMAN the galleries were then closed for the Senate to consult.

When the doors were closed Mr. HOWE moved to reconsider the vote closing the doors, which was rejected—ayes, 19; noes, 24.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, it was ordered that the application of the respondent for

FOSTPONEMENT OF TIME for proceeding with the trial be overruled.
On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate then proceeded to consider the question of filing the papers read on the 18th instant by Mr. Black, of counsel for the respondent, assigning the reasons why the respondent declines to answer the merits of the articles of impeachment as required by the order of the Senate of the 6th instant, which paper Mr. Black requested to have placed on file. POSTPONEMENT OF TIME

Mr. SHERMAN submitted the following: Ordered, That the paper presented by the defendant on the loth instant be filed in this cause, and the defendant having failed to answer to the demerital within the ten days allowed by the order of the Senate of the 6th instant, the trial shall proceed upon the 6th of July next as upon a pies of nor guilty.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend by inserting after the word "be" the word "pot."

YEAS,	
Kelly, Kernsu, Key, McCreery, Maxey, Morrill, Me., Morton, Norwood,	Randolph, Robertson, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Withers—21,
NAYS.	
Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Fla., Jones, Nev., Logan, Oglesby,	Ransom, Sargent,
Oglesby. then demanded ie question being , ordered that the ant on the 16th in was decided in the s follows:	a division of the put on the first paper presents estant be filed in
	Kelly, Kernau, Key, McCreery, Maxey, Morrill, Me., Morton, Norwood, FAYS, Ferlinghuysen, Howe, Ingalis, Jones, Fia., Jones, Nev., Logan, Ogicaby, then demanded the question being, ordered that the ant on the 16th it was decided in the

this cause, it was decided in the affirmative- 26, nays 21—as follows:		
Alcorn. Allison. Christinucy. Clayton. Conkling. Cragin. Dawes. Eaton.	YEAS. Frelinghty sen, Goldthwalte. Hamlin. Howe, ingulis. Jones. Fla. Jones. Nev. Logan,	Paddock, Patterson, Ransom, Sargent, Sherman, West, Windom, Wright—36
Ferry.	Oglesby.	
Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Davis, Edmunds, Hamilton, Johnston,	Kelly, Kernan, Nev. McCreery, Maxey, Morrill, Vt., Morrou, Norwood,	Randolph, Robertson, Saulabury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Withers—21.
The question	n then recurring o	n the last cl

The question then recurring on the last clause of the order of MR. SHERMAN, as follows: "And the defendant having falled to answer to the merits within ten days allowed by the order of the Senate of the 5th instant, the trial shall pro-

A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY;" Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the clause by striking out "eth of July" and inserting in lieu thereof "19th of November." Rejected; yoas, 9; thereof "19th of November." Rejected; yoas, 9; nays, 37.

Those who voted in the affirmative wore Messrs. ALLISOS, CHRISTIANCY, CLAYTON, JONES, of Nev. LOGAS, MORRILLO Of Maine, WANDLEIGH, WINDOM and WRIGHT.

Air. MORTON moved to amend the second clause of the order submitted by Mr. Shraman by inserting at the end thereof the following: "provided that the impeachment can only proceed in the presence of the House of Representatives." ceed in the presence of the House of Representatives."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the
amendment by striking out the words proposed
by Mr. Mostron and inserting in lieu thereof as
follows: "While Congrets is in session."

Mr. MORTON then withdrew the amendment
proposed by him, and that submitted by Mr.
FRELINGHUYSEN was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to further amend the
clause, so as to make it read, "provided that the
impeachment can only proceed while Congress is
in session." Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON moved to further amend the
clause by adding thereto as follows: "And in the

in session." Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON moved to further amend the clause by adding thereto as follows: "And in the presence of the House of Representatives."

After discussion.

Mr. THURMAN moved to lay the second clause of the order on the table. Rejected—yeas il, nays 28.

The question requirring on the amendment of Mr. Monton, it was rejected—yeas il, nays 28.

The second clause of the order, as amended by Meetre. Firstinghuysen and Conklino, was then agreed to—yeas il, nays 18.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following; Ordered: That the Secretary issue subpossas that may be applied for by the respondent for such witnesses to be summoned, at the expense of the United States, as shall be allowed by a committee, to consist of Senators Franciscontrass. Truthman and Connistancy, and that subpossas for all other witnesses for the respondent shall contain the statement that the witnesses therein named are to attend upon the tender, on behalf of the respondent, of their lawful fees, Agreed to. The doors were then reopened and the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until July 8.

Legislative business was resumed, and Mr. Windows and the Senate, at 6:15, adjourned until to-morrow.

The House was called to order this morning by the Clerk, the leave of absence of Speaker KERR having expired.
On motion of Mr. MORRISON, of Ill., Mr. Cox On motion of Mr. MORRISON, of Ill., Mr. Cox was declared to be the Speaker pro tem, during the temporary absence of the Speaker.

The call of the States was omitted, and the House immediately went into Committee of the

tee was very generally adhered to, although a few amendments were made, generally increasing the amount for quarters, forage, &c.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, made a pro forme mendment, and said he desired to correct a state ent made by Mr. HOLMAN on Saturday, that

ment made by Mr. Holman on Saturday, that the Post Office appropriation bill had gone to the Senate on Monday last, and that the Senate had taken no action upon it. He was just informed that the Senate had not received the bill until this morning.

At this moment the Clerk of the Senate appeared, and announced the appointment of the conference committee on the part of the Senate. Mr. HOLMAN said that the House had, on last Monday, non-concurred in the Senate amend. ist Monday, non-concurred in the Senate amend-ments, and he supposed that the bill had been promptly sent to the Senate with the notice of non-concurrence. "The bill, as amended, was then reported to the

House.

All the amendments made by the committee of the whole were agreed to without a division, except one to appropriate \$200,000 for the construction of additional military posts in the Indiac country, upon which the yeas and nays were do manded.

THE IMPRACHMENT MANAGERS of W. W. Belkmap, said they had reported to the High Court of Impeachment this morning that the House declined to take action on the resolu-tion reported on Saturday last. The matter was therefore, left with the court, and he asked leave to withdraw the resolution. Leave was granted. The House then proceeded to the consideration of business reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to

Mr. SAYLER in the chair.

Mr. BUCKNER said the Senate had passed a bill to repaye the Avenue, but in order to obviate any question as to the constitutional authority of the Senate to originate such a bill, the House-committee had reported a new bill, which, however, did not differ materially from the Senate bill. He then proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill.

of the bill.

He then offered certain amendments, one of which was to strike out the names of Adolf Cluss and Charles Mason as commissioners to pave the which was to strike our the lamber of Adolt Class and Charles Mason as commissioners to pave the Avenue. Adopted.

An amendment was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Neal, of Ohio, providing that the contractor shall keep said pavement in repair for the torm of five years, and authorizing the commission to retain ten per centum of the cost of the work as additional security.

Mr. HOAR, of Mass., offered an amendment to repaive I street, between Eighth and Tenth; but it was rejected.

The bill, as reported, was then agreed to almost as it came from the committee, and it was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee then took up the bill providing for a joint committee to frame

A PERMANENT FORM OF GOVERNMENT

for the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUCKNER moved to amend by griking out a joint committee, to consist of three members of the House and two members of the Senate, and provide that the commission shall consist of six citizens, three of whom shall be non-residents, and three residents of the District of Columbia; three to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and three by the President of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. WILLARD, of Mich., offered an amendment providing that the commission shall provide for

THE RIGHT OF SUPPRAGE

In the District of Columbia under proper regula-tions.

He advocated his amendment because he be-lieved many of the evils in this District grew out of the fact that the people were not permitted to centrol their own affairs. He thought that the people here should control their own affairs and be made to realize that their interests should rest upon self-government. He thought the right of self-government should not be denied to the people here in this centennial year.

Mr. HOAR, of Mass, called attention to the fact that under the Constitution all legislative power over the District was conferred upon Con-gress. gress.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said that in all the States there were legislative assemblies, which made laws for the States, and yot certain powers were delegated to cities and towns which enabled

came here they were aware that they were de-prived of certain rights because the exigencies of the Government required it. If the District was too large for Federal purposes let it be ceded back to Maryland, as a portion had been ceded back to Virginia. But do not do that which the Consti-tution forbids. He believed that the only way to tution forbids. He believed that the only way to govern the District properly was to appoint a commission to take charge of the different branches, who should be responsible for their acts to the President. Under any other system there would be the same frauds and scandals which had heretofore characterized the government here. The amendment of Mr. Williard was rejected. The committee then arose, and the bills were reported to the House.

reported to the House.

The bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue was passed.
When the bill in relation to the government was taken up.
Mr. GARFIELD said he desired to give his

to the people of the District of Columbia. The Constitution declared explicitly that Congress should exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, and hence it could not delegate its powers to any body of men. The old Continental Congress was driven from pillar to post because it had no exclusive purisdiction, and hence when the fathers determined upon a permanent Government they decided that they would have a fee simple in all the land of the Federal city. This was the only city in the world where the Government had an absolute fee simple in the streets themselves. Congress could to-day build a building from the Capitol to the Treasury and fill up Pennsylvania avenue and no one could gainsay its authority to de so. He had voted for the bill a year or two ago which delegated authority to the District, but he was convinced now that that action was wrong. Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, was glad t hear Mr. Garrish, of remsylvania, was gind hear Mr. Garrish, between these remarks, tor would be remembered that the law referred twas placed upon the statute book by the votes of the present minority in this House. That go ernment was given because the then dominat party wanted to declare for

He was glad now that that suffrage was admitted to be a failure. If it was a failure here why did not gentlemen also recognize the fact that the States themselves should also regulate the suffrage for themselves.

Mr. WILLARD. of Michigan, contended that there was a vast difference between general legislation and municipal authority, and all that he desired was that the people of the District should control their own affairs, subject to the control of Congress. He feared that great evils would follow if the people here were permitted to grow up without having fixed upon them any responsibility of self-government.

Mr. LANDERS, of Indians, argued that suffrage should be granted the people here, under certain wholesome limitations and restrictions. It was not necessary to make it universal.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. BUCKNER also reported a bill to authorize owners of an UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE.

UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN REAL ESTATE INDIVIDED INTEREST IN REAL ESTATE
in the District of Columbia to pay taxes on their
respective interests, and to redeem the same
when sold for taxes by payment of the tax assessed on each individual share assessed.
[The bill provides that in all cases in which
assessment of taxes has been made each owner of
an individual half shall be entitled to pay his
pro reta share of such taxes, and thus relieve his
interest of the lien, and each owner may redeem
his undivided interest.]
Mr. HOAR opposed the bill, as upsetting all
established precedents. He thought it would
lead to great embarrassment.
Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., feared the bill-would not
only embarrass copartners, but the Government. Whole.
Mr. HENDEE, of Vt., from same committee, reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac at or near the Three Sisters, above Georgetown. Referred to Committee of the Whole.
Also, reported a bill to provide for

THE RECORDING OF DEEDS. mortgages and other conveyances of real estate in the District of Columbia. It provides that all such papers shall take effect from the day and hours upon which they have been submitted to the recorder of deeds for the purpose of being recorded.] Passed.

Also, from same committee, reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the joint stock company of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington so as to permit them to borrow money to pay off certain indebtedness.

Mr. HARDENBERGH, of N. J., from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the proprietures of

GLENWOOD CEMETERY

so as to provide that nothing in the act of incor-poration shall prohibit any owner of a lot or lots to make such improvements as may not be incon-sistent with the government of said cemetery. sistent with the government of said counctery Passed.

Also, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to expend the sum of \$1,000 for the purchase of fire-works for the cele-bration of the

in the District of Columbia. Mr. H. said the Commissioners could not expend the money without this act.

Mr. NEAL, of Ohio, suggested that that amount had better be used to pay the debts of the District.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of N. Y., said that on Saturday he had presented a letter from the New York Boardot Underwriters, calling attention to the wast amount of property that hadbeen destroyed the last few years by the careless use of fire-sorks, and saking Congress if it could not take such action as would prevent a recurrence of the disasters. It became, therefore, a serious question whether Congress should, by such an act as this, countenance the indiscriminate use of these fireworks. He thought some regard should be paid to the views of the underwiters.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ill., said he was astonished at the gentleman from New York, who comes here and saks the House to practically sholish the Fourth of July. One hundred years ago the nation was born, and now the gentleman would prevent the boys from celebrating the anniversary.

Patriotism is evidently dying out with the genleman. [Laughter.] The late convention at Cincinnait showed that patriotism did not exist there, and now the gentleman wants this House to show that it has no patriotism. [Laughter.] He would never consent to do without it, and would stand here all summer to vote for fire-works on the 4th of July. [Renewed laughter.] If the Democrats did not vote for the fire-works he would join the Republicans. The gentleman [Mr. Chityender] belongs to the Independent party, and it is, therefore, no wonder that he does not want fire-works. This shows the effect of belonging to an Independent party. [Laughter.] Let us have a 4th of July here, and let us have fire-works, even though they do burn down some of the low buildings on the canal and the railroad tracks that now run through the parks. If that were done, the 4th of July would give Washington a grand park in the Centennial year. [Appleause and laughter.]

Mr. HARDENBERGH said Mr. Chittenous.

plause and laughter.
Mr. HARDENBERGH said Mr. CHITTENDEN
and to-day voted a large sum of money to pave
consylvania avenue, and now he refuses this pitance to enable the people here to celebrate the
th of July. tance to enable the people here to celebrate the ath of July.

Mr. BLAND, of Mo., said that out in his country. try when they wanted a celebration they went among the people and raised subscriptions, and that could be done here. Mr. CHITTENDEN, of N. Y., said the humor

THE CAPTAIN OF THE MARINE BAND (alluding to Mr. HARRISON, who made an amusing speech in favor of the Marine band a few days ago,) made it appear that he (CHITTENDES) was opposed to fire-works on the 4th of July. He was not. He only desired to call attention to the great destruction that had resilted from the indiscriminate use of these combustibles, and he wanted to guard against like disasters in the fature.

wanted to guard against like disasters in the seture.

On the motion to pass the bill no quorum voted. Mr. Holman, who nearly always votes against appropriations of money, voted for the hill, to the great amusement of the whole House. Fending a division and a call for the yeas and nays, a motion was made to adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tem. announced Messra. Holman, of Ind., Blouwn, of Ga., and Waldion, of Mich., as the conferee on the Post Office appropriation bill, and the House then, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

A Threatened Uprising in Jerusalem. London, June 20.—The Prussian Cross Gazette publishes a private letter from Jerusalem, which says great excitement and anxiety provail there in consequence of the excesses of the Turkish au

thorfties, and a threatened rising of the populace on the 2d of June. The Christians, fearing an attack, barricaded their houses, and the foreign residents kept an armed watch throughout the night. The Germans met at their consulate, organized The Germans met at their consulate, organized for mutual defense and sent to their home Government a formal application for millitary assistance. The Turkish soldiers have since permanently encamped in the public square.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says accounts received from all sources are full of apprecionally applications. ence and perhaps a general

prising in Constantinople. The Regulators-Troubles in the South. BATON ROUGE, LA., June 19.—A disturbance scurred at Mount Pleasant, near Port Gibson, on Saturday. The negroes, following the example of the whites, organized a band of regula ors, and ordered a Democratic negro to leave the place. Refusing to leave, he was attacked and piace. Requiring to leave, he was attacked and killed by the regulators. The constable and a posse attempted to arrest the murderers, but were driven off. The sherift of Baton Rouge with a posse went to Mount Pleasant on Sunday and captured fourteen negroes, including the mur-derers.

derers.

A party of armed negroes passed Baton Rouge on the opposite side of the river going toward Plaque Mine. When they reached Brushy Landing they were disarmed by the sheriff. The posse making the arrest at Mount Pleasant were fired upon by the negroes. Two of the posse were wounded and two horses killed.

ans here ratified the Cincinnati nominations tonight by a mass-meeting at the Academy of Music, at which ex-Governor Baker presided, Speeches were made by Generals Coburn, Kim-ball and Harrison, the Hons. J. W. Cordon, D. E. Williamson, A. G. Porter and others.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 19.-The duel which Tuscumbia, Alabama, has been settled amicably by mutual friends, and the parties left for home to-night. The difficulty grew out of strictures in their respective names.

Serious Railroad Accident. BALTIMORE, MD., June 19 .- The 1:40 p m. train on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad from Washington when about three miles from this city ran over two boys, named George Stansbury and Albert Skenk, aged eleven and five years re spectively, who were asleep between the ties Stansbury was killed and Skenk was slightly in

Louisville, June 19.—Bluford Wilson, Solicito of the Treasury, will make known his resignation

in a few days. Mr. Wilson lett Louisville for BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

COLUMBUS, ORIO, June 19.-Buckeyes, 7; Bos Mamphis, June 19 .- Luther Perkins, a youn lawyer, was shot and killed at Austin, Missis-sippi, yesterday by Willis Gibson, a merchant. Hupson, N. Y., June 19 .- A great fire broke out here to-day among the shipping, and before it was extinguished destroyed nearly half a million dollars' worth of property,

London, June 19 .- An explosion of coal gas LONDON, June IN.—An explosion of coal gas occurred to-day on board the ship Atlanta, laden with coal for Hong Kong, while that vessel was lying in Penarth docks, at Cardiffs. Six men were killed and several injured. SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A dispatch from

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—A dispatch from Virginia City reports that a fire broke out at noon, destroying the Globe hotel and about twenty-five dwellings. It is rumored two or three lives were lost. No mining property damaged. Loss, \$40,000. New York, June 19 .- A Columbus special says New York, June 19.—A Commons special says that there is considerable discussion there respecting the possible resignation of Governor Hayes. It is believed, however, that he will not resign until after the 1st of September, as such a course, according to the constitution of the State, will not necessitate an October election for Governor.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.-To-day at a confer the military and civic organizations intending to participate in the Fourth of July celebration, i was decided to make a grand torchlight procession on the evening of the 3d, and a procession of the civic and military on the morning of the 4th, the leading features.

PARK SEMINARY.

The Annual Commencement.

eminary, a school for young ladies, took place last evening, at the E-street Baptist church, and was not only a pleasant but highly interesting entertainment. The order of exercises embraced was not only a pleasant but highly interesting entertainment. The order of exercises embraced many attractive features, and the participants were frequently encored and loaded down with floral offerings from their friends. Vocal and instrumental music was interspersed through the programme, and the performers received merited applains. While each in her respective part did well, probably the chief interest centred in the graduates and their original essays, vis: "Education a source of Cheerfulness," by Miss Cora B. Chase; "Home and School," by Miss Nannie R. Woodward, and "The Present," by Miss Mollie Jones. Miss Katie Gray read a "Greeting," which was warmly received,

The valedictory was delivered by Miss Jessie Richards, also a graduate, and daughter of Major A. C. Richards, a young lady budding into womanhood, whose grace of manner, easy gesture, clear and distinct pronunciation well fitted her for the duty to which she had been assigned by the election of her classmates. The framework and wording of the address displayed a scholarly mind, one that is opea to receive deeper and more solid food that has yet been bestowed, and will become richer in its store as it ripens with age. The father may well be proud of his child.

After the conterring of the diplomas the exercises closed with a benediction.

Down the Potomac. The fourteenth trip of the excursions under the

management of the Lyceum Bureau takes place on Thursday evening of this week. The Mary Washington will leave Seventh-street wharf at 5 'clock p. m., and return at 10:30, which is a slight the season. All of the future excursions of this series will be given on Wednesday evenings, and the boat will leave at 5:5 p. m., and return at 11:15. The opening excursion of the season was given last Wednesday evening, and a noticeable feature of the occasion, as on all the excursions given last year under this management, was the excellent class of people making up the company, and the entire absence of noisy and boisterous loafers, who asually find their way into such places. All who enjoy a trip down the river may attend on Thursday and be assured of finding a select company on beard, and everything provided for their comfort and pleasure. Tickets at the Holly Tree lunch-room and at the boat.

For some time past Mr. James T. Callan, cap tain of the watch at the navy yard, had his sus picions aroused as to the actions of a repulsive looking colored man named John Smallwood, who for some years past purchased waste paper who for some years past purchased waste paper from the messengers of the yard. Kesterday his surmises were proved to be correct by the detec-tion by him and Officer John O'Connell, of the yard watch, of the offender, who had in his pos-session two hundred and ten pounds of brass, valued at 1848. Passed Assistant Engineer Mc-Cariney, J. T. Callan and John O'Connell will

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

PAVING OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

ITS SHABBINESS TO BE REMOVED

NEW PAVEMENT TO BE LAID

BLAINE BOND INVESTIGATION MORE OF PROCTOR KNOTT'S BADNESS

Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds. Gen. Reynolds appeared before the Clymer committee yesterday, and having been permitted o exumine the testimony of Gen. A. D. McCook,

newspaper which he had seen was not borne out by the record. He will, therefore, put in a state-ment to-day withdrawing that telegram and re-plying fully to the real testimony of McCook, which he says was of a hearsay character. Secretary of the Treasury.

The retirement of Mr. Bristow at this date is in ursuance of a determination expressed by him to the President some weeks since, when they both agreed that to prevent all false interpretations of political significance, it should remain a secret until after the Cincinnati coveration. The exSecretary will leave shortly for Louisville, carrying with him the assurance of the best wishes of
the President. His successor is variously guessed
at, but has not yet been designated. It has been
hinted that the Secretary of War will go to the
Treasury, and be succeeded by General S. A.
Hurlbut, of Illnois, in the War Department. The
well-known financial abilities of Secretary Cameron give strength to this rumor, no less than the
ripe military experience of General Hurlbut.

The Judge Wylie Investigation. f political significance, it should remain a secret

This inquiry was continued yesterday by the special committee having the subject in charge, and Gen. B. F. Butler was examined. He was counsel for Grant, and never got any motions granted by Wylle. He asked to have his cases transferred to another judge. He and Judge Wylle often differed, and he thought Judge Wylle was prejudiced, and not always a good personator of the blind god. The Court in General Term overruled Judge Wylle's decisions unanimously. He related a number of instances in which he thought the Judge exhibited unseemly temper. The Judge cross-examined the General at some length, and, no more witnesses being present, the committee adjourned till Wednesday. motions granted by Wylle. He asked to have his

A New District Government.

The tollowing is the text of the joint resolution roylding for a commission to frame a permanent and for other purposes, which passed the House resterday :

and we other purposes, which passed the House yesterday:

Resolved, &c., That a commission, consisting of two non-residents of the District of Columbia and one resident of the District, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two residents of the District and one non-resident, to be designated by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be, during the recess of Congress, to prepare a suitable form of government for the District of Columbia, and appropriate drafts of statutes to be enacted by Congress for carrying the same into effect, and report the same to the two Houses, respectively, on the first day of the next session thereof. It shall also be the duty of said commission to prepare and submit to the next session of this Congress a statement of the proper proportion of the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, or any branch thereof, including interest on the funded debt, which should be borne by said district and the United States, respectively, together with the reasons upon which their conclusions are based. Said commissioners are authorized to empley such assistance as may be needed to empley them. In discharge, the duties thorized to employ such assistance as may be needed to enable them to discharge the duties hereby imposed on said commission; and the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated, or so much there-of as may be necessary, to defray the necessary expenses of said commission.

Repayement of Pennsylvania Avenue. The following is the bill which passed the House yesterday authorizing the repayement of

Repavement of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The following is the bill which passed the House yesterday authorizing the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue:

Be it enacted, ic., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, directed to detail General H. G. Wright and General Q. A. Gilimore, of the engineer corps of the army, who, with Edward Clark, of Washington, B. C., shall form a commission, whose duty shall be to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, including the triangular spaces directly connecting with the Pennsylvania avenue pavement, abouting on parts of squares numbered two hundred and fifty-four two hundred and fifty-six, three hundred and fifty-four two hundred and stry-six, three hundred and four hundred and stry-six, three hundred and four hundred and states, but not including the sidewalks; and to have said thoroughthre paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol grounds to and including the crossing of Fifteenth street west, with such a pavement as they, or a majority of the said commission, may agree upon.

Sec. 2. That within ten days after the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as may be, the commission named herein shall meet and organize by the election of a president and secretary from among their number, and shall proceed to perform the duties herein imposed upon them: and as soon as practicable; after they have determined upon the pavement to be used, and caused specifications. If said bids shall be found to be in excess of a reasonable price for said paving, said commission and leaves them the said specifications. If said bids shall be found to be in excess of a reasonable price for said paving, said commission shall reject all of said bids, and may cause the said work to be done under their direction by the purchase of material and the hire of labor. And said commission may also, in the advertisement aforesaid, invite proposals for other kinds of pavement than the selected by the majority thereof. Frowided, Tha

vided; one third by the United States, and one third out of the general revenue of the District of Columbia derived from taxation; and the amount required to pay the part of said cost assumed by the United States shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the amount required to pay the part of said cost charged to the District of Columbia shall be paid by the Countissioners of said District from any the amount requires to pay the part of said cost charged to the District of Columbia shall be paid by the Commissioners of said District from any funds in the treasury of said District derived from taxation, upon the warrants or orders of said commission duly audited in the Treasury Bepartment: Provided, That the property-owners of such parts of squares 254, 256, 325, 318 and 408 as are abutting upon such pavement shall be assessed at the same rate per front foot as the owners on Pennsylvania avenue: And provided, farther, That the space between Seventh and Eighth streets, opposite the locality now occupied by the Washington Market Company, shall be paid by the District of Columbia, unless the suit now pending as to the ownership of said ground shall be decided against the said District, when the same shall be refunded, with legal interest, by the Washington Market Company to said District.

Sec. 4, That assessments shall be made by the

the same shall be refunded, with legal interest; by the Washington Market Company to said District.

Sec. 4. That assessments shall be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbis upon the owners of said private property on said aremus and spaces, and upon said railroad company, respectively provided for in section three of this act, and the sums so found collected by the collector of the District of Columbis and paid into the Treasury of the United States, where it shall be held as a special fund for the specific purpose herein named; and such fund, together with such sum as shall be found due and payable from the United States for its proportion of the cost of each pavement, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the warrant or order of the Commissioners, or a majority thereof, herein authorized, in such amounts and at such times as they may deem safe and proper in view of the progress of the work.

the District of Columbia shall issue certificates of indebtedness against the property, which certificate shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until pade; and which until they are paid, shall remain and be a lieu upon the property on or against which they are issued. And if the said certificates are not paid within one year, the said Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall, upon the application of the holder thereof, proceed to sell the property against which they are issued, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said tax; such sales to be first duly advertised, daily, for one week, in some newspaper published in the city of Washington, and to be made at public auction to the highest bidder; and a deed given by the said Commissioners of the District of Columbia in pursuince hereof shall be deemed and held to be a good and perfect title to any property bought at such sale hereby authorized. Precided, That the owner of said real estate shall have the right to redeem the property sold by paying the assount of purchase money and ten per centum, with costs, on the amount of said parchase within one year from the date of the sale.

See, 7. That the said paving commission shall not repave that portion of Penns, ivania avenue between Ninth and Tenth street on the morth side of the railroad track, unless it is necessary to make an even and regular grade. Where street railroads cross Pennsylvania avenue between their tracks shall conform to the kind of pavement used on the said avenue; and the companies owning these intersecting railroads shall pay for paving the same, in the same manner and proportion as is required, by section three, of the Georgetown and Washington Railroad Company.

See, 8. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, under the direction of the said paving commission, to see that all water and gas mains, service piper, and sewer connections are laid before the pavement authorized by this act is put down; and it shall be the duty of

The Blaine Bond Investigation. Judiciary Committee yesterday, in secret there was nothing to connect Mr. Blaine with anything that was wrong in the matter and even if he had been the author of the telegrams that the committee suspect Colonel Thomas A. Scott of originating, there would be nothing in them that would be a matter of objection to Mr. Blaine, who was pressed to the wall by a number of ex-rebels, who felt determined to crush a Yankee.

Mr. Hickz, of New York, cable clerk of the Ocean Telegraph Company, appeared before the Veliciary Company.

Ocean Telegraph Company, appeared before the Judiciary Committee yesterday and submitted the following telegrams in relation to the Hinne-Caldwell dispatch: Washington, May 26.—To Josiah Caldwell, 115
Carmen street, London: See Scott's testimony.
Papers 18th. Telegraph Scott, Philadelphia, as you truthfully can, the strongest indorsement of his statement.

A. P. Robinson.

[Telegram 2]
JUNE 1, 1876.—To Josiak Caldwell, Tumbridge
Wells, England: Bon't permit newspaper men
and others to interview you.
R. JUNE 7, 1876.—To Josich Caldwell, Tundridge Wells, London: If false authorize to deny you paid Blaine.

Signates, St. James hotel. paid Blaine. Sickles, St. James hotel.

[Telegram 4.]
Cable, 3:45 p. m.—Received at Western Union building, Broadway and Dey street, New York:
MAY 31, 1878.—To Josian Caldwell, Carman street, London: Thanks for your cable indorsing all my statements.

Scott, Thirty-first.

all my statements. Scott, Thirty-first.

[Telegram 5.]

May 31, 1878—To Fave, London:—Dispatch received. Cable this immediately to chairman House Judiciary Committee, Washington: "Have just read Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, in a New York newspaper, and fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Little Rock bonds, directly or indirectly. Am now building three European railroads, and cannot leave without great pecuniary loss, or would gladly voluntarily come bome and testify. Can make affidavit to that effect, and mail it, if desired."

To Favo, London: Cable nobody, excepting Scott. 6 paid. 4,68. Philadelphia. F. S. R. Scott. 6 paid. 4,88. Philiadelphia. F. S. K.

[Telegram 7.]

Received Western Union Building, Cable
C***V, Washington, May 26.

Josiah Caldwell, 115 Carman street, London:
See Scott's testimony of papers, 18th. Telegraph
Scott, Philadelphia, as you truthfully can, the
strongest endorsement of his statement.

A. P. Rominson.

It is interesting to know that just here comes
another and more serious supporession of fast by

A LETTER PROM JOSIAN CALDWELL.

Mr. Blaine received by the mail of yesterday morning the following letter from Josiah Cald-well. It fully explains itself, and puts beyond all question the genuine and authentic character of the dispatch from Caldwell to the Judiciary Com-

ment before Congressional committee on 16th relating to the Fort Smith railway bonds which
you purchased of me is perfectly correct. I can
more failly substantiate if necessary."

I have also cabled the chairman of the Judiciary Committee as follows:

"Have just read in the New York papers Scott's
evidence about our bond transactions, and can
fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any
Fort Smith railway bonds, directly or otherwise,
I have three fireign railway contracts upon my
hands, which makes it impossible for me to leave
without great pecuniary loss, or I would gladly
voluntarily come home and so testify. Can make
affidavit to this effect and mail, if desired."

I am sorry that I am not able to go personally
before the committee and give my testimony, but
I presume that Colonel Scott's evidence will be
sufficient to prove that you had nothing to do with
the transactions in question. If you wish for any
further testimony or affidavit from me to prove
the facts as cabled to the committee, I shall be
glad to forward it under eath.
The charges are so void of foundation that I
have no fear of their doing you any permanent.
injury, and I hope that your persecutors will be
able to show as clear a record as yours in comection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railway.
Yours, faithfully.

Yours, faithfully, Josian Caldwall.

Colonel Charles T. Larned and family; Oscar A. Stevens and family; E. E. Dubarry, esq., and family have engaged rooms for the season at Rock Enon Springs.

A large number of Congressmen are going to St. Louis on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Sat-urday and Sunday trains, and the House will probably be without a quorum. The Virginia delegation is expected here on Friday. Speaker Kerr has been slowly improving of late, but his physicians have not considered him well enough to leave town. Mrs. Kerr thinks he will be well enough in a day or two to go to the country for quiet recuperation. Hon. "Den." Cameron, Secretary of War, has taken the Meigs house, at the corner of Vermont

avenue and N street, occupied by ex-Attorney General Pierrepont. He has brought his daugh-ter, Miss Elina, a beautiful young lady of twenty summers, to keep house for him. ALL SORTS. The chronicler of the Albemarie club, of Lon

The chronicier of the Albemarie club, of Len-don, in which both series are entitled to member ship, says: "Women have no real appreciation of good eating, and they will sip the vicest wine with the placid satisfaction of a connoisseur enjoying the best." A turtle that was found in the gathers we woodstock, Connecticut, man in 1854, has persistently returned there every season since, though he has been repeatedly carried a mile away, and special sforts have been made to confuse his mind on the subject of geography.

It is reported that the intrinsic value of the At is reported that the intrinsic value of the chicken feathers thrown away every year in the United States is equal to the money we pay for cotton. The plume of the feathers, if separated from the stems, forms a down which, it is stated, sells in Paris for nearly \$2 a pound.

There was unearthed at Yolo county, Cal., last week a mastedon's ivery tunk, seven feet long and eight inches in diameter at the larger end. It was found protrucing from a bank of a gully, and two days' digging was required before it could be removed without breaking. Its weight is estimated at 150 pounds.